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(54) Title: NOVEL DENTAL ADHESIVE		
(57) Abstract A single package adhesive for tooth bonding application comprising a solvent-based homogenous mixture of: 1) an ethylenically unsaturated functional and hygroscopically functional monomer; 2) an ethylenically unsaturated functional and hygroscopically functional coupling agent that is capable of (a) chemically reacting with and through the ethylenic bond of the ethylenically unsaturated functional monomer of 1) above, and (b) chemically bonding to the surface to which the adhesive is applied; 3) a poly-ethylenically unsaturated functional crosslinking agent that is capable of reacting with the monomer of 1) above and the coupling agent of 2) above; and 4) a photoinitiator that induces addition polymerization of an ethylenically unsaturated compound. A method for forming a composite and composite structure are included that employ the single package adhesive.		

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Novel Dental Adhesive

Brief Description Of The Invention

5 A single package adhesive for tooth bonding application comprising a solvent-based homogeneous mixture of —

- 1) an ethylenically unsaturated functional and hygroscopically functional monomer;
- 10 2) an ethylenically unsaturated functional and hygroscopically functional coupling agent;
- 3) a poly-ethylenically unsaturated functional crosslinker (cross linking agent); and
- 4) a photoinitiator.

15 Composite formation by adhesively interbonding with tooth components using this single package adhesive.

Background To The Invention

20 Geristore™ and Tenure™, sold by Den-Mat Corporation, Santa Maria, CA, are promoted for certain uses in dentistry. U.S. Patents Nos. 4,738,722, 5,334,625 and 5,151,453, incorporated herein by reference, describe Geristore™. Geristore™ is a small particle composite that contains fluoride, is radiopaque and hydrophilic. It has low-cure shrinkage, low coefficient of thermal expansion and high strength. It aggressively bonds by 25 chemical coupling to dentin, enamel, composites used in dentistry, porcelain and metal, such as stainless steel. It is a paste/paste formulation that is easy to mix. It is capable of rapid cure by exposure to room 30 temperature and for more rapid cure, by exposure to light. In addition, though it contains a fluoride,

which could be toxic when ingested in large dosages, it is biocompatible and safe to use within a human or other animal when applied topically.

5 Tenure™ is a solvent-based crosslinkable acrylic resin, provided as a solution/solution formulation, that is, a two package system. Its composition is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,964,911, patented October 27, 1990, and more effectively disclosed in U.S. Patent Re. 34,937, patented May 16, 1995, the disclosure of
10 which is incorporated by reference. It is not an ionomer and does not release fluoride ion. It is less hydrophilic than Geristore™. It, too, is a crosslinkable resin. It contains a volatile solvent (typically acetone), which readily evaporates. After evaporation, a
15 film of the resin rapidly cures in situ. The film is light and/or heat cured to a thermoset condition. Tenure™ bonds by chemical coupling to dentin, enamel, porcelain, metal and the composites typically used in den-

20 tore™ in chemically bonding Geristore™ to dentin or enamel.

 Bisco Inc., 1500 W. Thordal Ave., Itasca, IL, 60143, sells a "one-step" adhesive bonding acrylic resin system called "Uni-Bond" that uses a single solution to form the adhesive resin film. It is cited by
25 the seller to yield the following physical data in bonding to certain substrates:

Substrates	SBS, MPa
Dentin (using etchant)	27.3 (0.6)
Enamel (using etchant)	30.4 (3.8)
Metals:	

Gold Alloy	20.6 (5.0)
Rexillium III (Ni-Cr)	25.5 (2.3)
Stainless Steel (316)	29.2 (1.7)
Set Amalgam (Tytin®)	13.6 (1.5)

There is a need for an adhesive composition with the properties of Tenure® that is designed to be used from a single package of ingredients.

The Invention

5 This invention relates to a single package adhesive for tooth bonding application comprising a solvent-based homogeneous mixture of —

- 10 1) An ethylenically unsaturated functional and hygroscopically functional monomer. In other words, this monomer contains ethylenic unsaturation such that it co-reacts by addition polymerization with the coupling agent, infra, and the crosslinking agent, infra. In addition, this monomer possesses a hygroscopic group that contributes to the properties of the adhesive.
- 15 2) An ethylenically unsaturated functional and hygroscopically functional coupling agent. This coupling agent is capable of (a) chemically reacting with and through the ethylenic bond of the ethylenically unsaturated-functional monomer of
- 20 1) above and (b) chemically bonding to the surface to which the adhesive is applied. For example, the coupling agent may be an acrylic-type monomer that possesses acrylic-type unsaturation and contains a surface bonding group, such as,
- 25 one or more of the following groups:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| i) an alkylene poly-
ether; | vii)phosphinyl |
| ii)hydroxyl | viii)stannoyl |
| iii)carboxylic acid
salt | ix) amide |
| iv)quaternary ammo-
nium | x) alkylene
amine |
| v) tertiary amine | xi) alkoxysilyl |
| vi)phosphoryl | xii)acyloxysilyl |

- 5 3) A poly-ethylenically unsaturated functional crosslinker (cross linking agent) that is capable of reacting with the monomer of 1) above and the coupling agent of 2) above. In other words, the crosslinker (cross linking agent) is a polyfunctional molecule where the functionality is complementary to the ethylenic unsaturation of the ethylenically unsaturated functional monomer of
- _____

- 10 4) a photoinitiator, i.e., a free radical photoinitiator that induces addition polymerization of an ethylenically unsaturated compound.

15 It was not predictable, and hence was unexpected, that the above solution, particularly as described herein, could be used as a replacement for the multi-package adhesive of U.S. Patent Re. 34,937. The single solution adhesive of this invention yields adhesive properties competitive with the multi-packaged adhesives described in U.S. Patent Re. 34,937.

20 In characterizing the invention, reference is made to the fact that the adhesive is employed in tooth bonding. The term tooth bonding is intended to mean all of the various bonding applications used in the

care, correction, restoration and/or repair of teeth and other oral surfaces, including bonding of and/or between enamel, dentin, bone, gum, porcelain, metal (gold, titanium, and the like), amalgam, plastic (e.g.,
5 the acrylics), and the like.

An important facet of this invention is that the components of the formulation are sufficiently compatible with each other and the solvent of choice. This means that the combination of the ingredients used in
10 making the invention form a stable homogeneous mixture, i. e., they form a stable solution that can be stored for an extended period of time. It is preferred in the practice of the invention that all of the components of the formulation remain in solution at ambient conditions for months, without precipitation of any component. However, it is within the contemplation of this
15 invention that one or more of the ingredients of the formulation may precipitate from the solution on standing. In those instances, the precipitate is a soft deposit that is readily redissolved by stirring.
20

The solvent may be an aqueous-containing organic solvent. In addition, the invention relates to composite formation by adhesively interbonding with tooth components.

25 The inventive adhesive comprises a resin based on an ethylenically unsaturated-functional monomer that contains a hygroscopic group and exhibits hydrophilicity. Typical of such groups are hydroxyl, amide, amine, aliphatic ether, amine, hydroxyalkyl amine, hydroxyalkyl amide, pyrrolidone, ureyl, and the like.
30

Another feature of the inventive adhesive is that it tenaciously bonds to surfaces onto which it is coated as well as securely tie up any inorganic filler

that is included in its formulation. This is accomplished by the presence of a coupling agent in the adhesive formulation of the invention. The coupling agent provides chemical bonding to the surface to which the adhesive is applied. Chemical bonding means strong and weak bonding forces. Strong bonding forces, as used herein, refers to covalent, ionic, hydrogen bonding and complexation, and weak bonding forces, encompasses the other forms of bonding. Where weak bonding forces are employed, the extent of such bonding is such that the adhesion to the surface is of the nature of a stronger bonding force. For example, van der Waal forces are weak bonding forces. In the case of the invention, the amount of such forces existing between the adhesive and the surface will be sufficient to give the performance of a stronger bonding force.

A desirable coupling agent is a compound, such as monomer, adduct or polymer, that is functionally complementary to the ethylenically unsaturated functional monomer. Desirably, the coupling agent contains a functional group that is complementary with the ethylenic unsaturation of the ethylenically unsaturated functional monomer. Preferably, the functional group is an acrylic-type ethylenic unsaturation. At another part of the coupling agent molecule is a surface bonding group that can impart one or more properties to the adhesive coating:

- 1) chemical bonding capabilities to the substrate surface to which the adhesive coating is applied; and/or
- 2) wetting agent properties, that is, reduce the surface tension of the adhesive coating, causing the coating to spread across or penetrate more

easily the substrate surface onto which the adhesive coating is applied.

In addition, the adhesive of the invention contains at least one crosslinking agent. The crosslinking agent is a polyfunctional molecule where the functionality is complementary to the ethylenic unsaturation of the ethylenically unsaturated functional monomer and the functional group of the coupling agent. In one aspect, the functional groups of the crosslinking agent are bonded via aliphatic groups, each of up to 10 carbon atoms, to a central organic moiety that is aromatic in nature, that is, comprises a group that has the rigidity characteristics of a benzene ring. Illustrative of such rigid groups are aromatic rings such as benzene, biphenyl, anthracyl, benzophenone, norbornyl, and the like. Such crosslinkers raise the Tg of the cured coating. In the case of such crosslinkers, it is desirable that they contain carboxylic acid alkali metal (Li, Na, K, Ru or Cs) salt groups directly bonded to a carbon atom of the rigid ring. Such salt forms enhance the solubility of the crosslinker in the solvent. Preferably, in another aspect, the functional groups of the crosslinking agent are bonded to a central moiety that is aliphatic in nature, that is, comprises a group that has the flexibility of an alkane or an alkyl benzene containing compound. Illustrative of such flexible groups are the residues of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)fluoroalkanes, and the like. Such softer crosslinkers toughen the cured coating and can raise the Tg of the cured coating, but not as high as the other more rigid crosslinking agents. Mixtures of such crosslinking agents can be employed in the practice of the invention. For example, mixtures of such

crosslinking agents where one is employed in amount by weight greater than the other are within the contemplation of this invention, as is a mixture of equal amounts by weight of the different crosslinking agents.

5 In the case of such mixtures, one of the crosslinking agents may be used in amount of from about 1 weight percent of the weight of the crosslinking agent component of the adhesive formulation of the invention to about 99 weight percent of the weight of the crosslink-

10 ing agent component of the adhesive formulation of the invention.

In order to cure the adhesive of the invention, its formulation is provided with a conventional free-radical photoinitiator. The invention also contem-

15 plates, as an optional feature, the use of free radical scavengers in the formulation.

A primary advantage of the invention is that the adhesive composition is a homogeneous liquid single-

20 tion is a solution that can be stored in and used from a single container, such as a metal, glass or plastic container. Quite surprisingly, the adhesive of the invention yields adhesive performance similar to the Ten-

25 ure® multi-package system adhesive, described in U.S. Patent Re. 34,937.

In particular, the invention relates to the improvement where the adhesive composition is a homogeneous liquid single-package system comprising:

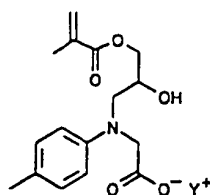
- 1) an ethylenically unsaturated functional monomer,
30 such as 2-hydroxyethyl-methacrylate, 2,3-dihydroxypropylmethacrylate, and the like;
- 2) a coupling agent, such as one or more of the alkali metal salt of (i) N-phenylglycine, (ii) the

adduct of N-(p-tolyl)glycine and glycidyl methacrylate, and (iii) the adduct of N-phenylglycine and glycidyl methacrylate;

- 5 3) a crosslinker (cross linking agent) such as 2,2-bis(4-methacryloxy 2-ethoxy- phenyl) propane, diethyleneglycol bismethacrylate, the alkali metal salts of 4,4'-bis(4-methacryloxy-2-ethoxy 3-carboxy)biphenyl (salt of the reaction product of 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate and sym.-tetracarboxylic dianhydride), the alkali metal salts of the reaction product of 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate and pyromellitic anhydride, the alkali metal salt of the reaction product of 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate and 10 3,3',4,4'-bensophenonetetracarboxylic anhydride, the alkali metal salt of the reaction product of 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate and trimellitic anhydride, and the like, in which the alkali metals are one or more of Li, Na, K, Ru and Cs;
- 15 4) a photoinitiator;
- 20 5) a water soluble organic solvent such as acetone; and
- 6) water.

25 In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the adhesive formulation is a solution comprising:

- a) 2-Hydroxyethylmethacrylate
- b) The alkali metal salt of the adduct of N-(p-tolyl)glycine and glycidyl methacrylate; e.g., the structure:



where Y is an alkali metal such as Li, Na, K, Ru and Cs. Preferably, Y is sodium or potassium.

- 5 c) Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate, i. e., 2,2-bis(4-methacryloxy 2-ethoxy- phenyl) propane; and
- d) A photoinitiator such as ethyl 4-dimethylamino benzoate and camphoquinone (i.e., 2,3-bornanedione);
- 10 e) acetone-water solvent mixture, most desirably in about a 4/1 weight ratio.

The adhesive composition of the invention is used to form a composite structure, and involves, in one preferred embodiment, the steps of —

- 15 (a) Optionally, contacting the adherend surface with an aqueous etching or conditioning solution comprising at least one strong acid or acidic salt in order to condition the surface, followed by rinsing and drying the surface.
- 20 (b) coat the surface with a solution comprising:
- 1) an ethylenically unsaturated functional monomer;
 - 2) a coupling agent;
 - 3) a crosslinker (cross linking agent);
 - 25 4) a photoinitiator;
- (c) cure the coating with light;

- (d) apply a compositing material to the coating; and
- (e) cure the compositing material in contact with the coating.

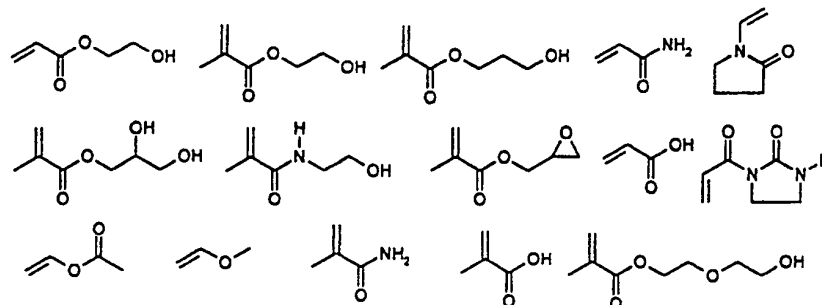
5 The composite comprising the cured single
package adhesive described above bonded to another sur-
face, such as a portion of a tooth and/or a prosthetic
device. The portion may be dentin, enamel or any tra-
ditional prosthetic device material such as metal
(titanium, gold, stainless steel, and the like), porce-
10 lain, acrylic plastic, and the like.

Detail Description Of The Invention

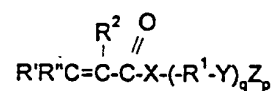
15 The adhesive coating based on the adhesive formu-
lation of the invention is typically a crosslinked
light set resin that contains hygroscopic groups that
attract water to the coating. When the crosslinking is
not too extensive, the adhesive coating can absorb
enough water to cause it to swell. The amount of water
that the adhesive coating can absorb can be as high as
25 weight percent. However, the degree of crosslinking
20 of the adhesive coating is typically high enough that
water absorption will not exceed about 5 weight per-
cent. The backbone of the polymer providing the hygro-
scopic groups of the resin phase of the adhesive coat-
ing is typically aliphatic and may contain groups
25 therein that enhance the hydrophilicity of the resin
phase. The adhesive coating's resin is typically the
in situ reaction product of one or more of a polymeriz-
able ethylenically unsaturated organic monomer contain-
ing groups that are attractive to water. Thus the com-
30 ponents of the adhesive formulation may be —

(a) an ethylenically unsaturated functional mono-
mer that contains a hygroscopic group. Typical of such
groups are hydroxyl, amide, amine, aliphatic ether,

amine, hydroxyalkyl amine, hydroxyalkyl amide, pyrrolidone, ureyl, and the like. Illustrative of such monomers are the following:

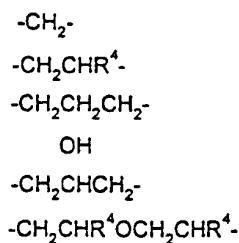


- 5 A particularly desirable ethylenically unsaturated-functional monomer is an acrylic-type monomer having the following structure:



- 10 wherein R' and R'', individually, are hydrogen, alkyl of

- phenyl, alkyl phenyl where the alkyl is 1 to about 3 carbon atoms, cyclohexyl, and the like; R₂ is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to about 3 carbon atoms, and the like; X is
 15 O, S and N-R₃, where R₃ is hydrogen, alkyl of 1 to about 4 carbon atoms, -R₁-Y, and the like; R₁ is a divalent radical connecting Y to X, and may be one of the following:



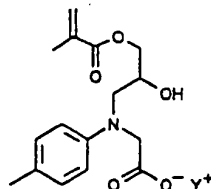
wherein each R4 is hydrogen or alkyl of 1 to about 3 carbon atoms; and Y is OH, NR5, SH, OR6, where R5 is hydrogen, methylol, methylol methyl ether, R6 is alkyl of 1 to about 3 carbon atoms provided that R1 is -CH2-, and the like; q is 0 or 1 and p is 0 or 1, and p is 0 when q is 1 and 1 when q is 0; and Z is hydrogen.

A particularly desirable thermosetting adhesive coating is based on 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate ("HEMA"), 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl methacrylate, acrylamide, methacrylamide, hydroxyalkyl acrylamide, hydroxyalkyl methacrylamide, and the like materials co-reacted with the coupling agent and the crosslinking agent.

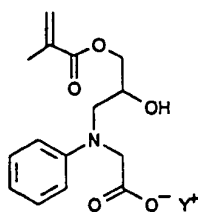
(b) A desirable coupling agent is an acrylic-type monomer that possesses acrylic-type unsaturation and contains a surface bonding group possessing one or more of the following groups:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) an alkylene poly-ether; | 7) phosphinyl |
| 2) hydroxyl | 8) stannoyl |
| 3) carboxylic acid salt | 9) amide |
| 4) quaternary ammonium | 10) alkylene amine |
| 5) tertiary amine | 11) alkoxysilyl |
| 6) phosphoryl | 12) acyloxysilyl |

A preferred coupling agent is a simple aromatic substituted amino acid alkali metal salt such as the alkali metal salt of (i) N-phenylglycine, (ii) the adduct of N-(p-tolyl)glycine and glycidyl methacrylate, which is illustrated by the structure:



where Y is one of the alkali metals, i.e., lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium and cesium, preferably sodium or potassium, and (iii) the adduct of N-phenylglycine and glycidyl methacrylate, which is illustrated by the structure:



where Y is described above; or the mixture of the preceding two compounds, alone or in combination with a compound containing at least one group or moiety capable of free radical polymerization and at least one

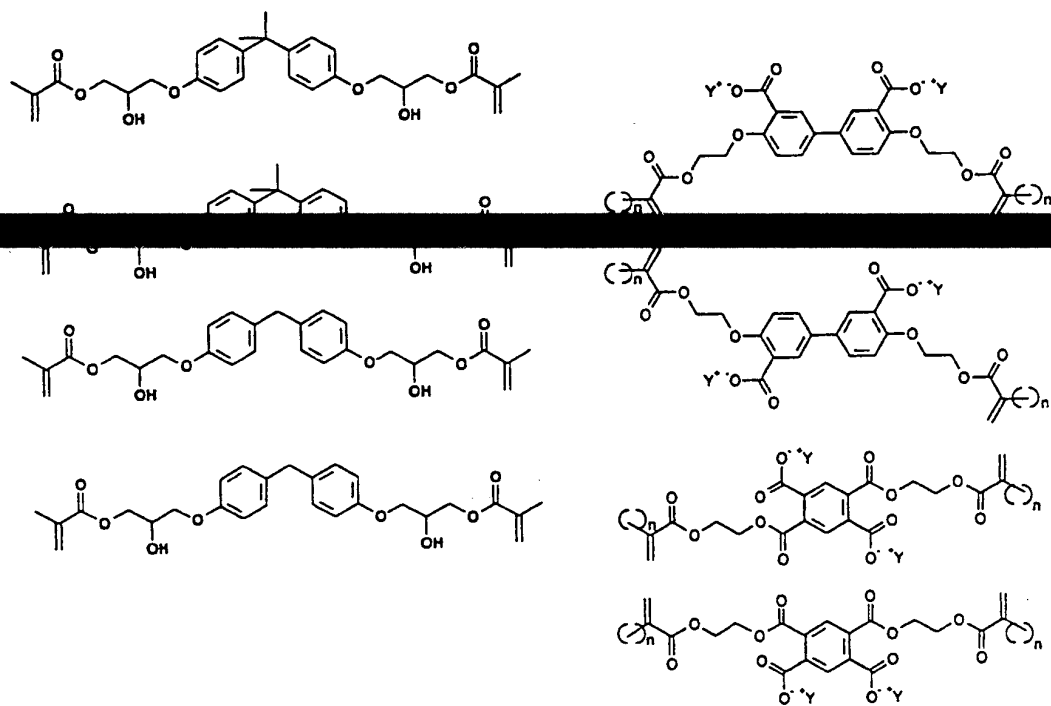
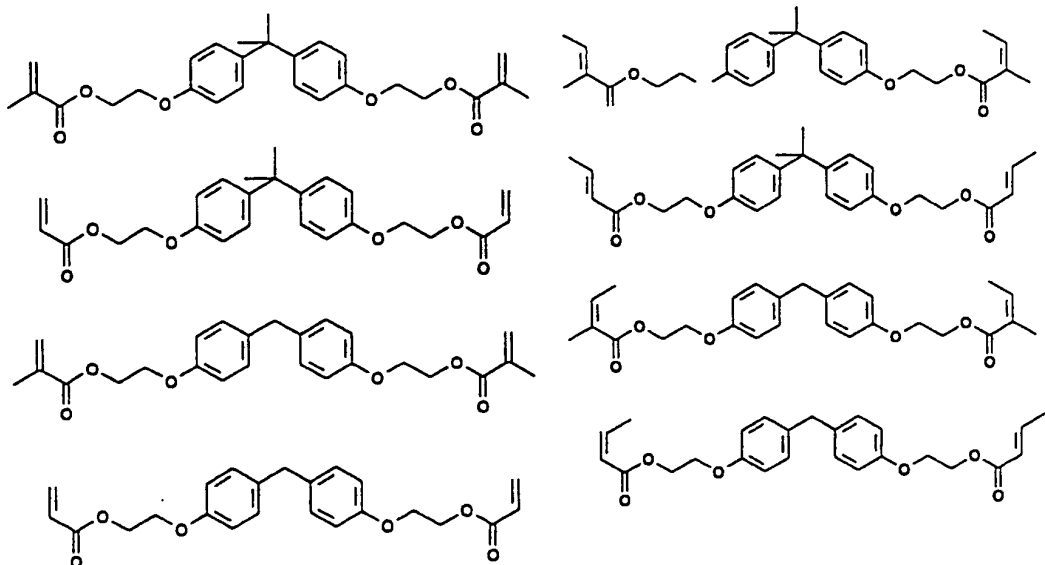
electron-withdrawing carboxylic acid alkali metal salt substituents that do not interfere with free radical polymerization.

Additional examples of coupling agents are the alkali metal salts of a carboxylic acid containing at least one amino group. This includes the alkali metal salts or esters of the amino acids in general, such as N-phenylglycine, N-(p-tolyl)glycine, N-phenylalanine, sarkosine, N-lauroylsarkosine, glycine, N,N-dimethylglycine, 3-(N-phenyl)aminopropionic acid, 3-(N-p-tolyl) amino propionic acid, omega-amino fatty acids, N-substituted-omega-amino fatty acids, the addition reaction product of N-phenyl glycine and glycidyl reagents, and the reaction product of N-(substituted

phenyl) glycine and glycidyl reagents. It is anticipated that the alkali-metal salts of many or all of these compounds would be effective to one degree or another.

5 These coupling agents interreact with the polymerization of the aforementioned ethylenically unsaturated-functional monomer that contains a hygroscopic group, and enhance wetting and bonding by the resulting resin of proteinaceous surfaces by surface interaction
10 with the carboxylic acid salt group of the coupling agent.

 (c) A number of acrylic coating resins rely on polyacrylyl substituted monomers to crosslink and chain
15 extend the polymer that comes into existence on polymerization in the presence of an polymerization initiator. For example, the pure forms of HEMA typically contain small amounts of ethylene glycol dimethacrylate which will crosslink a polymer based on HEMA. The degree of crosslink may be so minuscule as to have little
20 effect on the ultimate properties of the polymer. Crosslinking agents are frequently intentionally added to HEMA based resins to impart a particular quality of crosslinking and toughness to the cured resin. However, in the practice of this invention, it is desirable
25 to use a crosslinker in addition to that which may be inherent in the monomer. Such a crosslinker is soluble in the solvent employed in making the adhesive resin solution. In this respect, one may include the above crosslinker, in its normal impurity concentrations, as part of the crosslinker, plus one or more additional crosslinkers that contain at least two acrylyl
30 groups bonded to aromatic containing moiety(ies). A desirable crosslinker is characterized by the following formulae:



wherein Y is an alkali metal such as Li, Na, K, Ru and Cs, and n is 0 or 1.

The preferred hard crosslinking agent is one of a crosslinker (cross linking agent) such as 2,2-bis(4-methacryloxy 2-ethoxy- phenyl) propane, diethyleneglycol bismethacrylate, the alkali metal salts of 4,4'-bis(4-methacryloxy-2-ethoxy 3-carboxy)biphenyl (salt of the reaction product of 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate and sym.-tetracarboxylic dianhydride), the alkali metal salts of the reaction product of 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate and pyromellitic anhydride, the alkali metal salt of the reaction product of 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate and 3,3',4,4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic anhydride, the alkali metal salt of the reaction product of 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate and trimellitic anhydride, and the like, in which the alkali metals are one or more of Li, Na, K, Ru and Cs. The preferred crosslinker is typically an diacrylic or dimethacrylic ester or ether of bisphenol A.

(d) Also included in the formulation is a photoinitiator. According to one aspect this invention, the light-initiated curing of a polymerizable matrix material involves photosensitization of light-sensitive compounds by ultraviolet or visible light, which, in turn, initiates polymerization of the matrix material. The photoinitiator to be used in this invention comprises a combination of a photosensitive ketone and a tertiary amine. Typical photosensitive ketones include benzophenone, acetophenone, thioxanthen-9-one, 9-fluorenone, anthraquinone, 4'-methoxyacetophenone, diethoxyacetophenone, biacetyl, 2,3-pentadione, benzyl, 4,4'-methoxybenzil, 4,4'-oxidibenzil, and 2,3-bornadione (dl camphroquinone). Typical tertiary amines include ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate, ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate, 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino) ben-

zophenone, N-methyldiethanolamine, and dimethylamino-benzaldehyde. A preferred combination of the photo-initiators is 2,3-bornanedione with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate. Other suitable initiator are illustrated in U.S. Pat. No. 4,674,980 to Ibsen, et al., the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference. Alternatively, any known photosensitizing system which can function effectively in a solution composition when exposed to light may substitute for the above-named compounds or combinations. The amount of the photoinitiator should be sufficient to initiate polymerization in a selected resin and complete it in depth within about half a minute when the filler-resin composition is exposed to a visible light output of at least 5,000 foot candles. In addition, any known free-radical scavenger (anti-oxidants) such as butylated hydroxytoluene can be used to scavenge small amounts of free radicals generated during extended shelf storage.

(c) The solvent employed in making the adhesive mixture of the invention is desirably miscible in water in an amount that facilitates the dissolution of the other ingredients of the formulation. It is desirable to use a volatile solvent that is quickly removed from the tooth on exposure of a coating of the adhesive on the tooth. A less volatile solvent can be used if it does not adversely affect the adhesive interface with the tooth and any composite component to which the adhesive is bound and serves to secure to the tooth. A preferred solvent is acetone. The most preferred solvent is a mixture of acetone and water, typically in the range as set forth in Table 1 below, and most preferably in the range of 4 parts by weight acetone to 1 part by weight water. Other solvents that might be employed, alone or in combination with acetone and/or wa-

ter are the hydroxyethylethers such as the monomethyl ether of ethylene glycol, and the like.

Optionally, the adhesive coating may contain pigments such as iron oxide or titanium oxide and a color stabilizing agent such as 2,2-hydroxy-5-tert. octyl phenylbenzotriazole.

In formulating the adhesive of the invention, the selection of the ingredients in formulating the coating is not narrowly critical. Illustrative of such a formulation is the composition as set forth in Table 1.

Table 1

Ingredients	Percentage by Weight ¹
Ethylenically unsaturated monomer, e.g., 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	5-30
Crosslinker, e.g., Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	2-20
Coupling agent, e.g., Na NTG-GMA	2-30
Photoinitiator, e.g. 2,3- bornanedione Ethyl 2-dimethylaminobenzoate	0.02-0.6 0.02-0.3 0.00-0.3
Solvent, such as acetone	30-70
Deionized water	5-20

The solution is formed The resulting solution is then coated onto the surface as needed. The coating will self-cure in about 20-30 minutes, but cures instantly on exposure to light. Light having a wave length of about 480 nm at an intensity of about 5000 foot-candles is preferred. An exposure of about 30

¹ To 100%, i.e., no combination of components exceed 100%.

second is sufficient to cure the cement in most applications.

The method of the invention may be effected by the following procedure:

- 5 (1) The first step in using the adhesive formulation of the invention involves preparing the tooth surface undergoing treatment. It is important to clean the surface to which the adhesive coating is being applied. Water washing the surface, if an acid wash is
10 not recommended or needed, will prepare the surface provided the surface is thoroughly dry before applying the adhesive coating. If an acid wash is not desired, then apply the adhesive to the tooth portion undergoing treatment as per step (2) below. If an acid wash is
15 desired, then contact the tooth surface with an aqueous conditioning solution comprising at least one strong acid or acidic salt in order to condition the surface.

- ~~This aqueous conditioning solution comprises (a) a strong acid or combination of acids and may include (b)~~
20 one or more polyvalent cations (preferably Al^{+++}) which can form relatively water-insoluble precipitates with phosphate ions. The preferred polyvalent cation, when used, is the trivalent aluminum ion, at least as to dental applications where aesthetics is important.
25 Aluminum oxalate gives excellent results. The ferric ion, while usable in some applications, can lead to staining by reduction to ferrous ion in the presence of sulfide. The ferrous sulfide can be generated by the metabolic activity of anaerobic microorganisms. How-
30 ever, sulfides do not form black complexes with aluminum ions under the conditions of interest.

Aluminum oxalate is soluble in water when formulated with the other ingredients of the conditioner.

The solubility of aluminum oxalate in water depends upon the stoichiometry and pH. Aluminum ions can form insoluble, metastable, microporous, quasi-amorphous precipitates of phosphate surfaces. Aluminum ions can
5 strengthen the altered substrate surface structures by crosslinking and reinforcing the collagenous component of dentin surface reacted upon by the tooth surface with conditioner or etchant aqueous solutions.

In applications where color stability and aesthetics
10 ics are not deciding factors, aluminum ions, ferric ions, and other polyvalent cations can be used separately or in combinations in the conditioner/etchant step of the present invention.

The function of the incorporation of a compound
15 with one or more carboxyl groups, such as, for example, oxalic acid or an oligocarboxylic acid as exemplified by aluminum oxalate, is believed to be the precipitation of insoluble calcium and the other complexes which also can assist in obturating the dentinal tubules of
20 vital dentin, when it is treated with such a conditioner/etchant solution.

The strong acid which is also preferably present in the conditioner and/or etchant solution renders the solution low in pH value. The purposes of the low pH
25 are (1) to dissolve the smeared (disturbed) surface layer on cut dentin, enamel, or other substrates, (2) to partially decalcify intertubular dentin, (3) to remove pellicle, plaque, or other surface contaminants from the substrate, and (4) optionally, to acid etch
30 enamel and other substrate surfaces. Another function of the strong acid component which renders the conditioner and/or etchant solution strongly acidic (low pH) is to render soluble some or all of the other compo-

nents in the solution. The preferred acid is phosphoric acid, or a mixture of phosphoric acid and nitric acid, ranging in concentration from about one-tenth percent to about 50% by weight, preferably, from about 0.1% to 10% by weight and most preferably on the order of about 2 to 5% by weight of the aqueous solution. Compounds such as $\text{Al}(\text{NO}_3)_3$ can hydrolyze in the aqueous formulation of the conditioner and/or etchant solution to provide the strong acid and necessary low pH. Such strong acids as hydrochloric acid, perchloric acid, sulfuric acid and others, and acid mixtures may or may not be effective in improving the bond strengths obtainable in the use of the present invention.

Particularly desirable etchant and conditioner solutions contain the following formulations:

Etchant formulation		Conditioner formulation	
Component	weight percent	Component	weight percent
Distilled Wa-	50.62	Distilled Wa-	92.5
Methyl Cellulose	7.00	Ortho-phosphoric acid	2.8
Ortho-phosphoric acid	42.32	Nitric acid	1.3
Red Food Coloring	0.06	Aluminum oxalate	3.4

Coating of these formulations may be effected with a dispensable brush or a skube (a preformed Styrofoam™ sponge). A preferred etching solution comprises phosphoric acid alone. A preferred conditioner comprises a mixture of phosphoric and nitric acids plus aluminum oxalate. Leave for 15 seconds and blot dry with a skube.

(2) The next or first step, as the case may be involves coating the tooth portion undergoing treatment with the adhesive solution of the invention. Apply 2-5 coats of the adhesive solution onto the prepared bonding surface with a dispensable brush. Generally the adhesive coating in dry to touch in about 15 seconds with air drying. At this point, the composite can be affixed to the adhesive, or the adhesive can be light cured. Light activation is generally effected in about 30 seconds.

(3) Optionally, more adhesive can be coated on the substrate followed by light-activate for 30 seconds. Whether more adhesive is added, the composite is applied to the adhesive treated substrate, and the composite affixed tooth portion is subjected to light cure, and final cure of the composite-adhesive-tooth structure is effected.

Tests were run to determine bond strengths to dentin involving the adhesive formulation of the invention and a competitive product. The formulation of the adhesive of invention comprised:

Formulation components

("FOI"):

Percent by weight

Acetone	55.92
Processed water (deionized water)	14.0
Na NTG-GMA	14.0
High purity ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	8.0
2-Hydroxymethacrylate	12.0
Camphorquinone	0.04
Ethyl 2-dimethylaminobenzoate	0.04

The formulation (FOI) was made by mixing the ingredients with stirring in the order listed. This formulation was compared with a commercial adhesive sold

by Bisco Inc., 1500 W. Thordal Ave., Itasca, Ill, 60143, under the tradename of "Uni-Bond", called a "one-step" adhesive bonding acrylic resin system, that uses a single solution to form the adhesive resin film.

5 The compared adhesives were —

1. Formulation of invention (FOI) used with preferred etchant (designated "F-1E");
2. Formulation of invention (FOI) used with preferred conditioner (designated "F-2C"); and
- 10 3. Uni-Bond with manufacturer's 32% phosphoric acid etchant according to manufacturers instructions (designated "UB").

The bonding tests² were conducted by placing the adhesive coatings on the treated substrate, and cured

² Bond Strength Standard Test:

Materials and Equipment:

2. Gelatin capsules, #3
3. Five 1/4-ounce polycons
4. Bovine teeth
5. Dental model trimmer
6. King Temporary Crown and Bridge Material or any other cold curing acrylic resin
7. Den-Mat designed laboratory curing light
8. Timer
9. Mixing sticks
10. Light-Cured Marathon™ A and B Paste (Den-Mat Corporation)
11. Bond strength test fixtures for Instron Tester
12. Water bath

Method:

1. Select 5 large bovine teeth.
2. Using dental model trimmer, grind each tooth to a flat, dentin surface.
3. After all 5 teeth have been ground, remove lids from 5 1/4-ounce polycons and set aside.
4. Into a small disposable beaker, weigh 5-1/4 grams of Kind Powder (Den-Mat Corporation) and 6 grams of Kind Liquid (Den-Mat Corporation).

by exposure to light as indicated below. A heavy body composite, Marathon™ (sold by Den-Mat, Inc.) was placed in a 5.3mm diameter gelatin capsule which was then placed on the substrate and cured with light. The samples were placed in 37°C. H2O for 1 hour or 24 hours, as indicated below, and debonded using an Instron Universal 1011 testing machine using a cross head speed of 1mm/min. The following results show the mean bond strengths and standard deviations in megapascals of at least 10 mpa:

Mix well with a plastic mixing stick and pour into previously set aside polycon lids until half full.

5. Carefully place tooth into center of polycon lid, taking care not to contaminate flat ground surface. Allow Kind to cure at least to a rubbery consistence.
6. Mix another quantity of Kind and pour into polycon lid until full, taking care again not to contaminate flat ground surface. Allow Kind to cure completely.
7. When all 5 samples have been imbedded and Kind is completely cured, apply material to be tested to ground flat surface, following instructions for that particular product.
8. Fill small diameter half of each of 5 #3 gelatin capsules with Marathon™ mixed to a 1:1 paste A/paste B ratio. Apply to prepared tooth surface.
9. Cure each prepared sample in laboratory curing light as follows:
10. Place sample at a 30° angle to the perpendicular in center of curing chamber.
11. Turn on curing light for one minute setting timer.
12. Rotate sample 90° and expose for an additional minute.
13. Mark sample for identification and place in 37°C water bath for one hour or 24 hours, as indicated.
14. Make sure that Instron Tester is configured for bond strength of testing.
15. After 1 hour or 24 hours, remove samples from conditioning water. Using special fixture, stress until failure on Instron at a crosshead speed of 0.02 in/min.

Calculation bond strength = $\frac{\text{load at failure}}{\text{area of sample}}$ (For #3 gelatin capsules, area of sample is 0.0380 mm.)

Average of three highest values is taken as the bond strength.

Application F-1E	Application F-2C	Application UB
Apply ethant to dentin. After 15 sec., rinse with water and air dry	Apply ethant to dentin. After 30 sec., rinse with water and air dry	Apply manufac-turer's 32% phos-phoric acid etchant, rinse with water and dry with air.
Apply 3 coats of FOI and gently evaporate sol-vent with oil-free compressed air.	Apply 3 coats of FOI and gently evaporate sol-vent with oil-free compressed air.	Apply two (2) con-secutive coats of UB, and air dry. The second coat is what is left on the brush from the first coat.
Light cure for 30seconds	Light cure for 30seconds	Light cure for 10 seconds.
Apply composite, method step 8 of footnote 2, su-pra.	Apply composite, method step 8 of footnote 2, su-pra.	Apply another coating of UB, followed by air drying.
Cure according	Cure according	Cure according to
9-12 and test according to method steps 13-15 of footnote 2.	9-12 and test according to method steps 13-15 of footnote 2.	and test according to method steps 13-15 of footnote 2, except that the cure was for 2 minutes, carried out three times..

Bond Strength (psi) Data		
1 hour water bath:		
1391, 1739, 1097, 1513, 2107 Average of highest three sample results: 1786, with a standard of deviation of 245. Average of the five sample results: 1569, with a standard of deviation of 339.	2692, 1743, 1014, 1408, 2215 Average of highest three sample results: 2217, with a standard of deviation of 387. Average of the five sample results: 1814, with a standard of deviation of 590.	368, 589, 587, 701, 701 Average of highest three sample results: 664, with a standard of deviation of 53. Average of the five sample results: 589, with a standard of deviation of 122.
24 hours water bath		
2101, 1537, 1697, 1461, 1629 Average of highest three sample results: 1809, with a standard of deviation of 208. Average of the five sample results: 1685, with a standard of deviation of 223.	2687, 1466, 299, 2433, 1753 Average of highest three sample results: 2291, with a standard of deviation of 394. Average of the five sample results: 1728, with a standard of deviation of 840.	891, 373, 0, 526, 0 Average of highest three sample results: 597, with a standard of deviation of 217. Average of the five sample results: 350, with a standard of deviation of 337.

5 Though this invention has been described with respect to a plurality of details, it is not intended that the invention be limited thereby except to the extent that such limitations appear in the claims. Other embodiments that are obvious variations of the embodiments herein disclosed are intended to be encompassed by this invention.

Claims:

1. A single package adhesive for tooth bonding application comprising a solvent-based homogeneous mixture of —

- 5 a) an ethylenically unsaturated functional and hygroscopically functional monomer;
- b) an ethylenically unsaturated functional and hygroscopically functional coupling agent that is capable of (a) chemically reacting with and
10 through the ethylenic bond of the ethylenically unsaturated-functional monomer of 1) above and (b) chemically bonding to the surface to which the adhesive is applied;
- c) a poly-ethylenically unsaturated functional
15 crosslinking agent that is capable of reacting with the monomer of 1) above and the coupling agent of 2) above; and

~~d) a photoinitiator that induces addition polymerization of an ethylenically unsaturated compound.~~

20 2. The single package adhesive of claim 1 wherein a) contains ethylenic unsaturation such that it co-reacts by addition polymerization with b) and c) and a hygroscopic group that contributes to the properties of the adhesive.

25 3. The single package adhesive of claim 1 wherein the coupling agent is an acrylic-type monomer that possesses acrylic-type unsaturation and contains a surface bonding group.

30 4. The single package adhesive of claim 3 wherein the surface bonding group is at another part of the coupling agent molecule than the acrylic-type un-

saturation and imparts one or more of the following properties to the adhesive coating:

1) chemical bonding capabilities to the substrate surface to which the adhesive coating is applied; and

2) wetting agent properties in that it reduces the surface tension of the adhesive coating, causing the coating to spread across or penetrate more easily the substrate surface onto which the adhesive is applied.

5. The single package adhesive of claim 1 wherein the solvent is an aqueous containing organic solvent.

6. The single package adhesive of claim 1 wherein the organic solvent is acetone.

7. The single package adhesive of claim 1 wherein the functional groups of the crosslinking agent are bonded via aliphatic groups, each of up to 10 carbon atoms, to a central organic moiety that is aromatic in nature, in that it comprises a group that has the rigidity characteristics of a benzene ring.

8. The single package adhesive of claim 7 wherein such crosslinking agents contain carboxylic acid alkali metal salt groups directly bonded to a carbon atom of the rigid ring.

9. The single package adhesive of claim 8 wherein the alkali metal is selected from the group consisting of Li, Na, K, Ru and Cs.

10. The single package adhesive of claim 1 wherein the functional groups of the crosslinking agent are bonded to a central moiety that is aliphatic in nature in that it comprises a group that has the flexi-

bility of an alkane or an alkyl benzene containing compound.

11. The single package adhesive of claim 10 wherein the functional groups of the crosslinking agent are flexible groups as the residues of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, 2,2-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, and 2,2,-bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)fluoroalkanes.

12. The single package adhesive of claim 1 wherein the adhesive composition is a homogeneous liquid single-package system.

13. The single package adhesive of claim 12 wherein the adhesive composition is a solution that can be stored in and used from a single container.

14. The single package adhesive of claim 4 wherein the coupling agent is an acrylic-type monomer that possesses acrylic-type unsaturation and contains a surface bonding group selected from the group of:

ether;	vii)stannoyl
ii)hydroxyl	viii)amide
iii)carboxylic acid salt	ix)alkylene amine
iv)quaternary ammonium	x) alkoxysilyl, and
v) tertiary amine	xi)acyloxysilyl.
vi)phosphoryl	

15. A homogeneous liquid single-package system comprising:

- a) an ethylenically unsaturated functional monomer from the group of 2-hydroxyethyl-methacrylate and 2,3-dihydroxypropylmethacrylate;
- b) a coupling agent from the group of an alkali metal salt of (i) N-phenylglycine, (ii) the adduct of N-(p-tolyl)glycine and glycidyl methacrylate, and (iii) the adduct of N-phenylglycine and glycidyl methacrylate;
- c) a crosslinker from the group of 2,2-bis(4-methacryloxy 2-ethoxy-phenyl) propane, diethyleneglycol bismethacrylate, the alkali metal salts of 4,4'-bis(4-methacryloxy-2-ethoxy 3-carboxy)biphenyl, the alkali metal salts of the reaction product of 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate and pyromellitic anhydride, the alkali metal salt of the reaction product of 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate and 3,3',4,4'-bensophenonetetracarboxylic anhydride, the alkali metal salt of the reaction product of 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate and trimellitic anhydride, in which the alkali metals are one or more of Li, Na, K, Ru and Cs;
- d) a photoinitiator;
- e) a water soluble organic solvent; and
- f) water.

16. A solution comprising:

- a) 2-Hydroxyethylmethacrylate
- b) the alkali metal salt of the adduct of N-(p-tolyl)glycine and glycidyl methacrylate;
- c) ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate; and
- d) a photoinitiator; and

e) acetone-water solvent mixture.

17. A method of forming a composite structure, involving the steps of —

5 (a) optionally contacting the adherend surface with an aqueous etching or conditioning solution comprising at least one strong acid or acidic salt in order to condition the surface, followed by rinsing and drying the surface.

10 (b) coating the surface with a solvent-based homogeneous mixture of:

- 1) an ethylenically unsaturated functional monomer;
- 2) coupling agent;
- 3) a crosslinker; and
- 15 4) a photoinitiator;

~~(c) cure the coating with light;~~

(d) apply a compositing material to the coating; and

(e) cure the compositing material in contact with the coating.

20 18. The method of claim 17 wherein (b) is a solution.

19. The method of claim 18 wherein the solution comprises:

- 25 i) an ethylenically unsaturated functional and hydroscopically functional monomer;
- ii) an ethylenically unsaturated functional and hydroscopically functional coupling agent that is capable of (a) chemically reacting with and through the ethylenic bond of the ethylenically

unsaturated-functional monomer of i) above and
(b) chemically bonding to the surface to which the
adhesive is applied;

iii) a poly-ethylenically unsaturated functional
crosslinking agent that is capable of reacting with
the monomer of i) above and the coupling agent of ii)
above; and

iv) a photoinitiator that induces additional
polymerization of an ethylenically unsaturated
compound.

20. The single package adhesive of claim 1 wherein
the solvent-based homogeneous mixture comprises the following
ingredients in the percentages by weight:

	Ingredients	Percentage by Weight
15	an ethylenically unsaturated monomer, encompassing 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	5-30
	a crosslinker, encompassing ethoxylated bisphenol A demethacrylate	2-20
20	a coupling agent, encompassing Na NTG-GMA	2-30
	a photoinitiator, encompassing	0.02-0.6
	2,3-bornanedione	0.02-0.3
	Ethyl 2-dimethylaminobenzoate	0.00-0.3
	a solvent encompassing acetone	30-70
25	water	5-20


21. A composite comprising the cured single
package adhesive of claim 1 bonded to another surface.

22. The composite of claim 21 wherein the other
surface is a portion of a tooth.

23. The composite of claim 22 wherein the portion comprises dentin.

24. The composite of claim 22 wherein the portion comprises enamel.

5 25. The composite of claim 21 wherein the other surface is one or more of metal, porcelain and plastic.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/11236

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : C09J 4/00, 163/10; A61C 5/04; C08F 2/50

US CL : Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 522/79, 84, 170, 173, 182, 183, 908; 523/118; 433/222.1, 226, 228.1.

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

Please See Extra Sheet.

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- Y	US, A, 5,401,783 (BOWEN) 28 March 1995, Abstract, column 3, line 35, to column 4, line 21, column 6, lines 39-56, column 15, line 15, to column 16, line 14, column 18, line 62, to column 19, line 26.	1-14,17-19, 21-25 ----- 20
X --- Y	US, A, 5,270,351 (BOWEN) 14 December 1993, Abstract, column 3, line 31, to column 4, line 17, column 6, line 56, to column 7, line 44, column 14, lines 46-68.	1-14,17-19, 21-25 ----- 20
Y	US, A, 5,151,453 (IBSEN ET AL) 29 September 1992, see the whole document.	1-14,17-25
Y	US, A, 5,334,625 (IBSEN ET AL) 02 August 1994, see the whole document.	1-14,17-25

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	* & *	document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

09 SEPTEMBER 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

04 OCT 1996

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US96/11236

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☒ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
1-14,17-25
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US96/11236

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL :

522/79, 84, 170, 173, 182, 183, 908; 523/118; 433/222.1, 226, 228.1.

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Electronic data bases consulted (Name of data base and where practicable terms used):

APS; STN; CAPLUS

Search terms: acetone, hydroxyethyl methacrylate, ethoxylated bisphenol a dimethacrylate, bornanediene or camphorquinone, dimethyl- or ethyl- aminobenzoate

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be examined, the appropriate additional examination fees must be paid.

Group I, claims 1-14 and 17-20, drawn to a single package adhesive.

Group II, claim 15, drawn to a homogeneous liquid single package system.

Group III, claim 16, drawn to a solution comprising a-c.

Group IV, claims 21-25, drawn to a composite comprising the single package adhesive of claim 1 bonded to another surface.

The inventions listed as Groups I-IV do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: The claims of Groups I-III recite distinct compositions comprising differently defined components. Group I is a solvent based mixture including hygroscopically functional monomers. Group II is a homogeneous liquid comprising ethylenically unsaturated monomers which are not required to be hygroscopically functional. Group III is a solution comprising the specific monomers set forth which are not required in the claims of Groups I or II. The claims of Group IV require that the adhesive be bonded to another surface. PCT Rule 13.2 allows the combination of a product and a method of using the product or of an intermediate and final product. Since the claims of Group I include a product and a method of using the product, the claims of Group IV are considered to be a separate invention.

